

1926

The College News, 1926-12-15, Vol. 13, No. 11

Students of Bryn Mawr College

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you.](#)

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.brynmawr.edu/bmc_collegenews

Custom Citation

Students of Bryn Mawr College, *The College News, 1926-12-15, Vol. 13, No. 11* (Bryn Mawr, PA: Bryn Mawr College, 1926).

This paper is posted at Scholarship, Research, and Creative Work at Bryn Mawr College. http://repository.brynmawr.edu/bmc_collegenews/321

For more information, please contact repository@brynmawr.edu.

The College News

VOL. XIII. No. 41.

BRYN MAWR (AND WAYNE), PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1926

PRICE, 10 CENTS

SELF-GOV. MEETING HAS REAL RESULTS

New Proctor System—New Resolution V—Smoking Rule Amended.

FOUR MORE MEETINGS

At the meeting of the Self-Government Association, December 9, M. L. Jones, '27, President, announced that the Executive Board thinks that the business of remaking the rules can be concluded in four more meetings. The next meeting is to deal with all the rules that come under "chaperonage."

Resolution V Replaced.

The committee elected at the last meeting submitted a resolution to take the place of old Resolution V. It reads as follows: "Whereas Self-Government implies the co-operation of each member in supporting the authority of the Association:

Resolved that,

1. Each member shall report to the Board if she violates a rule of the Association.
2. When necessary, a member may remind another member of her duty to report herself.
3. A member who directly observes a violation of Self-Government, so flagrant as to injure the reputation of the college or the spirit of the Association, shall report the offender to the Board, provided the offender refuses to report herself."

The second question before the meeting was that of quiet hours. D. Meeker, '27, moved that the first three sections of the original rule be kept—that is, those rules dealing with the proctor system. This motion was defeated, and the plan of having everyone a proctor was moved. Opponents of this declared that "you hate to spoil anyone's fun, but if you are a regular proctor appointed by the Hall President, you are not embarrassed."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

HOW CAN JESUS SAVE? ASK DOCTOR PHILLIPS

Reveals Us to Ourselves, he Answers.

"The answer to the question 'how?' was the subject developed by the Rev. Harold Phillips in Chapel on Sunday, December 12.

In this age the intellectual question is the popular one. We do not take things on faith today; we count more on science than on inspiration. It was the same with Nicodemus, when he went to Jesus to learn the road to salvation; for when he was told that he must be born again, he could not understand. "How can these things be?" he asked. In answering him, Jesus was anticipating our modern attitude in applying science to religion.

One of the most important questions bothering us today is "How can Jesus save men?" The scientific mind is the first to admit that there are things in nature that cannot be explained, and so it is with this query. But there are two or three things inherent in the change Christ means to human life that are explicable.

Reveals Ourselves.

The first of the ways in which Jesus saves us is by revealing us to ourselves. The quality of *Inertia* is present in all of us; we hate to be disturbed. Jesus was "the supreme disturber of the world's inertia." He showed the social order of the day he lived in what it really was; in using him as a test we can find out what we really are. We all have a code of morals by which we live and which we do not dare break; Jesus is the only real moral standard that we have. When people needed stirring up, Christ came like a rapid stream into a stagnant pool, stirring us up, bringing new ideas, hopes, impulses, in exchange for the old. We resist the disturbing force, and make many excuses in refusing to compare ourselves to Christ, but the truth is that we are afraid.

Besides showing us our true selves, Jesus shows us what we might become.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

3000 College Students to Meet in Milwaukee During Christmas

Subject of Joint Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. Conference to Be "What Chance Has Jesus Today?"

(Specially contributed by B. Pitney, '27.)

Three thousand students representing every college in the United States, and every different point of view of the present student, different experiences, the different standards and ideals, of all those delegates. Imagine Jane Smith or Mary Jones from Pembroke West sitting by chance at table next to Rufus Rhodes of the University of Utah! How surprised she would be to find that he considered foolish some of her fundamental convictions, such as—but we won't anticipate what they will be. We will divulge that after the conference is over. Imagine the chance to listen to such men as the great English-speaker Studdart Kennedy and the American—Harvard graduate coal miner—Powers Haggood! A conference on this scale has never before taken place among American students.

The subject of the conference is "What Resources has Jesus in the World Today?" Perhaps he has some. Perhaps he has none. The delegates at this conference have a chance to be completely frank in the expression of their point of view. No direction is being given them from above.

CAROLA WOERISHOFFER'S LIFE IS EXAMPLE TO US

Miss Park Speaks on Her Work Among New York Strikers.

On Monday morning Miss Park spoke on the advantages to women of a college education. The best argument for education she said, which she she could think of was the life of Carola Woerishoffer, a Bryn Mawr graduate of the class of 1907.

Carola Woerishoffer, Miss Park went on to say, was the third generation of a line of remarkable women. Her grandmother came to this country from Austria and, with her husband, settled in New York. When shortly after he had started a paper for the German-speaking people of that city, her husband died. Miss Woerishoffer's grandmother took over the work and carried it on to success, although she was for a time on the brink of ruin. Her daughter was a woman of her own kind, who believed in advantages for women and threw herself into every good work. She had a great deal of money and used it wisely to do good. She had two daughters, one of whom was Carola Woerishoffer.

In 1903, when Miss Woerishoffer entered Bryn Mawr, she had a large fortune, entirely at her own disposal. She made up her mind that it was her duty to use this money to the best advantage, and for this end she planned her college

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

COLLEGE WOMEN NEEDED ON VOLUNTEER BOARDS

Miss Hirth Tells of New Responsibility for Charity Workers.

The responsibility of the college woman in voluntary activities was the subject discussed by Miss Emma Hirth, director of the Bureau of Vocational Information, in morning chapel, on Friday, December 9.

One of the most useful functions a woman not in professional work can fulfil is that of becoming a member of boards of management of charities. There is an increasing tendency to utilize college women for the supervision, direction, and encouragement of charitable undertakings. They have a broadmindedness, a capacity to evaluate problems, which makes them very useful. In the past, voluntary workers have acted as a sort of rubber stamp for paid workers, ignorantly endorsing what they did. In reality, we ought to train for voluntary work, and make ourselves as adequate as paid workers.

Miss Hirth has recently been working with the national board of the Y. W. C. A., which is the shining example of intelligent co-operation between volunteers and staff workers, arising from

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

The aim is to decide what are the things that need to be done to this confused, commercialized, brutal, complex world of today. The aim is to decide how we can untangle the social, racial, international puzzles with which we are confronted.

Doubtless no immediate Utopian improvements will be brought about by the conference. Doubtless it will "get nowhere" if one judged by visible, measurable, quick results. But surely no harm will come from the fact that three thousand students will meet and compare ideas and surely it is not by hanging back that progress can ever be brought about.

The following students will attend the Milwaukee Conference during the Christmas vacation:

Graduate Students—J. von Bonsdorff and J. Lintard.

1927—B. Pitney and M. Robinson.

1928—N. Perera, H. McKelvey, E. Stewart, M. Hess and L. Wray.

1929—S. Bradley, B. Channing, A. Learned, J. Barth, F. Linn, R. Biddle, R. Wills and M. Brown.

1930—E. Stix, I. Hopkinson, A. Lake, M. Bibelow and H. Bau.

M. COPEAU RECITES LE MISANTHROPE

Sympathetic Rendering Aided by Excellent Technique.

To listen to M. Copeau read, or rather recite (for he knew the play practically from memory) *Le Misanthrope* last Friday evening was indeed a thrilling experience.

For those who had never attended a performance at the Comedie Francaise it was an introduction into conventional French acting. For those who had seen that great company, whose importance the French Government materially recognizes even in times as critical as these, Friday evening resembled a trip back stage. There was no scenery, no lighting and no costumes to distract the attention from the purely dramatic qualities of the interpretation.

In the light of M. Copeau's role as innovator in the dramatic world, it may seem inconsistent to liken his method to that of the Comedie Francaise; but, whether due to ignorance or lack of perspicacity, the writer observed no innovations in the art M. Copeau demonstrated last Friday evening. In the manner of the Comedie Francaise, which, unlike the American and English stage, ignores physical qualifications, M. Copeau became Alceste or Celimene, oblivious to dinner jacket or bass voice. So completely did he submerge his own personality that he even turned the pages of *Le Misanthrope* in character. When portraying Alceste, he would slam the page ferociously; when Philante, he almost coaxed it over.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

SCHOLAR AND GENT CONTRIBUTES TO FUND

At Least, the Committee Thought He Did.

The Summer School Committee was no less surprised than pleased to receive last Monday a consignment of autographed books from Princeton. They were copies of *A Book of Lamplight*, by Knollen Voyde, and nearly all of them were snapped up instantly by enthusiastic buyers, to the immense profit of the undergraduate fund, and the Committee, which saw the necessity of making sandwiches to fill the deficit no longer imminent. Mr. Voyde's book is unquestionably the literary event of the season at Bryn Mawr; at one time in one room no less than seven people were observed reading it, mostly out loud. It's that kind of a book.

The Committee was most anxious to find a means of thanking Mr. Voyde for his great generosity, and expressing its appreciation of his kindness as well as his literary endowments.

And then, it discovered that they were destined for the Book Shop and not for the Summer School Fund!

SOCIALISM NOT IMMINENT, SAYS LINDSAY, OF OXFORD

MISSPELLED WORD WINNERS ANNOUNCED

E. B. Thrush, '30, first prize; M. McKee, '28; E. Baxter, '30, second prize.

Competition is growing keener; this week two people tied for second place. We received 23 answers, 18 from undergraduates and five from graduate students. Try your wits at it this week! The rules are on another page of this issue.

N. S. F. A. CONFERS ON EDUCATION

Can Average American Be Really Liberally Educated?

DR. DUGGAN SPEAKS

(Specially Contributed by Betty Brown)

The second meeting of the National Student Federation Conference, held at Ann Arbor, Mich., the first week-end in December, was a great success. There were two hundred and forty-five delegates, representing one hundred and ninety-two colleges, and, as speakers, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; Dr. Alexander Meikeljohn, President MacCracken, of Vassar; and President Little, of the University of Michigan. An excellent opening address was given by Lewis Fox, organizer and president of the Federation during the past year.

Comparison of Methods.

Dr. Duggan, who is particularly fitted to do so, compared education in America with that of Europe. In a limited time he could discuss two aspects of such a comparison. The first was, "The spirit which animates the European institutions as against that which animates ours." The European institutions, he explained, are places of hard work, prescribed curriculum, and no extra-curricular activities. "The Lycee and Gymnasium are emphatically places of intellectual discipline, of preparation for the serious activities of life. It is needless for me to say how different this is from the American college. I am not saying that it is better than the American college. I think it is too intellectualized and neglects much of the emotional and spiritual aspects of life. But it does give

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

OFFER ART TEACHING TO BRYN MAWR SENIOR

School of Design Has Scholarship Open.

In order to encourage the development of artistic talent among those graduating from women's colleges, the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women announced one free Scholarship to any student in the senior class of your college who may make application, seconded by your endorsement.

This Scholarship will entitle the recipient to four years free tuition in any one of the seven scheduled courses, covering all branches of practical design, fine arts and art teacher training. It is our hope that the opportunities offered by the artistic profession may thus be brought to the attention of young women whose mental training has fitted them to take full advantage of the instruction.

The School of Design is now in its eighty-second year of continued professional training of women, and is therefore the oldest school of industrial art in this country. The Faculty includes instructors in every department who are well known for distinguished achievement and leadership in their chosen branch of art, and are an inspiration and of practical assistance to their students. The current catalogue of the school and a brief history of its foundation and work, being sent you under separate cover, will put before you its standards and general aims. Additional catalogues and detailed information will be sent upon request.

As Long as Conditions Are Not Static There Will Be Little Unrest.

SAYS DEMOCRACY IS NO FAILURE YET

Modern approaches to socialism was the topic on which Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, recent Oxford graduate and worker in the English Labor movement, spoke on Tuesday evening, December 14.

"It is futile to compare anything English with anything American," began Mr. Lindsay. "Words, such as socialism, have such a different meaning here and there. It is not mere generalization to say that it is like coming from a world where everything is questioned to one, where everything accepted to come from England to America."

Workers' education, in England practically well established, here non-existent except on paper, was taken by Mr. Lindsay as an example of what he meant. In England, a university graduate goes to a mining or pottery making district and gives the benefit of the history, the philosophy he has learned to the workers. Here, where at least thirty per cent. of the children go on from public school into some higher form of education, the attempt is made to give the workers the same opportunity as in an ordinary college. Our economic eyes are different.

"The reason for the English labor movement, Mr. Lindsay went on, "is that we are still living in a feudal system without the benefits of feudalism. Our basic industries are depressed because of exterior conditions, such as the substitution of oil and water power for coal, while the mining industry is still organized on an antiquated basis. England was thrown on her beam ends by the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

CONTINUE QUIZ QUERY OF SOCIOLOGY CLASS

Students Integrate Opinions on Drop Quizzes.

(The News regrets that through an oversight the end of this article was omitted in the last issue.)

The opponents of the drop quiz system point out that it substitutes for interest, fear as a motive to study. Drop quizzes illustrate one phase of the psychology of the type of teacher who thinks it necessary to constitute himself a spur and a goad to his students. The result of such an approach is a strong feeling of injury. The student's self-respect is wounded. The teacher evidently is not willing to give her credit for being interested in the course which she has elected, but feels that he must arouse that interest artificially. He is evidently not willing to believe that a student is conscientious about her work, but takes it upon himself to manufacture a conscience for her. The usual result is a lack of interest in a subject which had formerly been attractive. She may do the work regularly, but she gets to dislike going to class. Is it the teacher's function to force upon his students what he believes to be the proper method of acquiring knowledge, and then to judge of their intellectual powers by the result?

Furthermore, if a student is not able to study unless she is forced into it by a drop quiz system, is she really a student worthy of a college education?

Those who uphold the opposite view may raise the question whether these last arguments would not logically apply to the use of any examinations whatever, and of any grading, in college courses. Also, the fear element in drop quizzes not only induces lack of concentration but arouses an antagonism which is made much worse if, as is sometimes the case, the professor shows a feeling of superiority. One student speaks of a teacher who "from a high pedestal on which he has placed himself in his own imagination, looks down upon the slothful and ignorant creatures before him, and stirs them with a stick to see them struggle."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

The College News

(Founded in 1914)

Published weekly during the College year in the interest of Bryn Mawr College at the Magazine Building, Wayne, Pa., and Bryn Mawr College.

Editor-in-Chief, KATHARINE SCHONBERG, '27

CENSOR

H. D. RICKART, '27

EDITOR

C. B. ROSS, '28

ASSISTANT EDITORS

H. F. MCKELVY, '28 E. BALCH, '29
E. H. LINT, '29 C. R. M. SMITH, '28
E. W. LEFFINGWELL, '29

CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

M. S. VILLARD, '27

BUSINESS MANAGER

N. C. BOWMAN, '27

SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

P. W. MCELWAIN, '28

ARRANGERS

H. R. JONES, '28 J. BALCH, '29
M. S. GAILLARD, '29 M. D. PETTIT, '28
R. COHEN, '29

Subscription, \$2.50 Mailing Price, \$3.00
Subscription may begin at any time.

Entered as second-class matter at the Wayne, Pa., Post Office.

QUIET HOURS

When the Self-Government Association passed the rule that Quiet Hours are to be enforced not by Proctors but by each individual student, many people remained doubtful of the efficacy of the new system. But is not their doubt founded upon a false assumption? They say that noisy people will not listen to a person who asks them to be quiet, because she has no authority behind her. Are they not overlooking the fact that she has the authority of the whole Self-Government Association behind her; besides, why assume *a priori* that people will deliberately and brazenly set out to break a rule that is as much a part of Self-Government as any other? Really, putting the responsibility of keeping Quiet Hours upon the group as a whole is much more in harmony with a real Self-Government, than illogically having a proctor system for enforcing this rule only.

The success of the new system will depend, first of all upon cooperation in keeping the Quiet Hour rules, and secondly, upon respecting the authority behind a person who reminds the carelessly noisy that it is Quiet Hour. If our sense of honor is as high in what might superficially seem unessential, as it is in essentials, there should be no difficulty and greater convenience in enforcing Quiet Hours under the new system.

DEMOGOGUES

Once in a great many years the world produces a perfect demagogue. There were Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, and now, Mussolini. Oddly enough, many of these men have come from Italy. Oddly, because the Italians are for the most part an easy going, pleasant, but rather impractical race. In fact, according to some scientists, they can not begin to compare with the blonde Nordics when it comes to accomplishing things.

It is true that a demagogue is not an average person; he couldn't be and accomplish the things he does. The average person would be frightened at his own power, supposing that he ever got as far as acquiring the power, and he would be utterly incapable of maintaining his high position. But the demagogue has none of the average person's humility; he knows his own ability, and is not afraid to use it, since he has absolute confidence in himself. He has a vision, a material one, it is true, but none the less a vision, and he follows it with complete oneness of purpose. And even more important than this, he knows people, and how to inspire them to devotion, or if that is not possible, to fear.

The strange thing about demagogues is that, so far as one can see, not one of them has ever done any constructive work in the world. When they have died, they have left behind them only ruin, and an inspiration for future demagogues and would-be demagogues. True, this is through no fault of theirs, rather the fault of nature's, who only creates such a man once in an age, so that when he dies there is no one sufficiently strong to carry from where he stopped. While he lives the demagogue goes steadily forward in his chosen direction.

But these are only the outward achievements of these amazing

people. The most interesting question is, where do they get this power and self confidence? What is it in their ancestry or environment, which makes them so different from other men? As a rule they have come from the peasant or middle-classes. Mussolini, it is true, was raised in a socialistic circle; but a great many men have been socialists without becoming demagogues. And the rest, Napoleon, Caesar, Alexander, came of an extraordinary stock.

It would be interesting to read an unbiased biography of a demagogue, if such a thing were only possible. The event is unlikely, because, whereas all biographies are biased to some extent, those of demagogues are strongly so. The very power and fascination of such a man, makes a disinterested opinion impossible; you either succumb completely to his spell, or you hate with an equal passion. Yet such a biography might do a lot to explain the existence of these men, a question which so far, no one has been able to answer. Religions will have it that they serve to demonstrate the limitations of man. But this explanation hardly satisfies, since from their own point of view most demagogues have achieved an unbelievable, colossal, utterly impossible success. Then what is the reason for their existence? Do they cause only destruction or are they an ideal to spur men into using the limits of their power? Are they the curse most people think them, or are they a blessing, rather carefully disguised?

HOW MANY LUMPS?

One of the habits which make later life pleasantest, one of the gifts that college training does not foster in us, but in which some of us, more or less against the advice of authority, indulge, in the charming custom of afternoon tea drinking. For ourselves, we cannot advocate it too highly. There is no special grace in which it is better to excel than in that of pouring and drinking tea in a graceful and lady-like manner. To be able to apportion to every one the desired amount of sugar without asking too many times, to avoid putting in lemon when she asks for "cream, yes quite a lot," are qualities that make one popular at once. It is very embarrassing to say beamingly to one of your mother's most dignified friends, "No sugar for you, isn't it?" and have her respond coldly, "Why, yes, three lumps, please." Neither is it a becoming or endearing habit to spill hot water on your caller's fingers as he reaches for his cup. Even if you are not at the tea table, it takes a certain amount of practice to be able to balance a cup and saucer, a napkin, a sandwich and a cake in one hand and shake hands gracefully with the other.

Then tea-drinking is such a restful, relaxing performance. The whole day is much pleasanter and less tiring if you can look forward with assurance to your hot delicious cup at the end of it. It is a moment when you can chat lightly with your friends and at the same time it avoids the seriousness of a more formal meal. Whether you intend to be a woman of business or a housewife, the habit is worth cultivating for its inestimable advantages. Every one admits, witness the subject of daily exercise, that there is no more valuable period of habit-forming than the four college years; so, all those who are convinced, as everybody who reads this testimonial must be, that tea-drinking is a wise custom, should strive to cultivate it. It prevents us from putting too much time on our studies, it revives us from the condition we achieve by five P. M. and broadens us by giving us time to exchange opinions with our friends. As one who has practiced it for many years, and can still endorse it thoroughly, we should be a proof of its advantages, and an example to all to follow us.

N. S. F. A. REPORTS

The speeches and committee reports at the second National Student Federation Conference, as well as other reports on special topics are in Room 40, Pembroke West, and may be read by anyone interested. Activities of the association will appear in a later issue of the College News.

The Pillar of Salt

The Business Board passed this on to us; we really think they should have given it a prize in their contest.

Corecalons.

Minipelled Word in Add Capital

In spigh of what we have learned, we've always preferred it with an "o".

Schenectady

Aw, ask the guy who lives there, or is it a dezease.

Katharine

This isn't fare. According to the personal taists of parents. (Ed.note: There are some 48 different ways, we know.)

Apocalypse

Why didn't you misspell this, or did you?

Sundaes

Sundays—tut-tut.

Valet

Why not valette?

Dyeing

Dying.

That's us.

DOT AND WINNIE

* * *

The Business Board is having a very bad influence; we accused it of being indirectly responsible for the title of this contribution. By printing it we probably become "accomplice after the fact," but we couldn't resist that vivid second line.

KALIEDASCOPE

The harsh clock ticks away the weenies, Roasting like pious Aneas on the Trojan links.

'Fore 'tis Time! and thus

The embers of another day

Are spent

AMY SNORSTART

* * *

How many bright children know what B. O. P. means? Some astute freshman, seeing it at the bottom of C. A. meeting notice thought it might be the initials of the President of that association. We think that was a very clever interpretation. We might as well confess that we used to think it meant "Be Orderly Please," or was the Spanish for R. S. V. P.

This touches a responsive chord:

RESOLUTION

Allegro spirituosso

When Friday comes, oh wind, The weekend it at hand.

'No studying to do,

Oh, boy! Won't it be grand?

A little bridge tonight.

A matinee in town.

Then Sunday spent at home

Dressed up in my best gown.

Penseroso meditavo

When Monday comes, oh wind:

A gay time I have had.

The work I have to do

Makes me feel really had.

Grinding all the week—

I cannot bear to do it.

Next Saturday I'll work!

Or, just as now, I'll rue it.

MORV DICK.

* * *

Our door opened and in walked—who? Why, Cissy Centipede, of course! She looked very beautiful, with her lips one shade between crimson and carmen, and her eyebrows forming arcs of perfect parabola. But her eyes were sad, yes there was a sad look deep in them. No other word will describe it—it was sad. She walked across the room without a word, and pressed her fevered brow against the cold glass of the window. Perhaps she did this to cool her fevered brow, perhaps only because it was a dramatic gesture.

"Cissy!" we hoarsed, (i.e., said hoarsely) "You are in trouble."

"No," she meeked, "Only disillusioned."

"Tell us all," we eagerly.

"Oh, it is so dreadful, so bitter. For years and years I have cherished this one fond belief, and oh, it has meant so much to me. My spirit is broken, all the life has gone out of me. I shall never be the same again, now that I know that HORSE radish has nothing to do with—equestrianism."

Let's Work

SUMMER SCHOOL DRIVE

The drive for the Summer School Fund raised \$1253.50 of the required \$1500. The rest, it is hoped, will be made at the summer session. The taking place this week in the Warden's office, Pembroke East.

IN PHILADELPHIA

Theatres.

Robert—The Nightingale. Closes December 24. Peggy Wood in an operetta about Jenny Lind. Purg, but not pale. Lyric—The Student Prince. "The best operetta of them all."—Public Ledger.

Adolph—Abie's Irish Rose. Same as ever.

Garick—E. H. Sothorn in What Never Dies. Pure Romance.

Walnut—Peggy. A new musical comedy.

Coming.

Forrest—Sunny. December 20. Extravagant musical comedy. Worth seeing.

Chestnut—Artists and Models. Opened December 25.

Shubert—Al Jolson in Big Boy. Opens December 25.

Garick—Mayfair. Opens December 27. Satirical comedy.

Broad—Fanny with Fanny Brice. Opens December 27. Banal, comedy melodrama.

Walnut—What Every Woman Knows. Opens January 10. Helen Hayes in an exquisite performance.

Movies.

Stanley—The Popular Sin. A light comedy of love.

Stanton—We're in the Navy Now. Raymond Hatton and Wallace Beery as two green gobs.

Karlton—The Prince of Tempters with Lya de Putti.

Arcadia—My Old Dutch. Romance in old London.

Aldine—Beau Geste. Last week. Excellent.

Palace—The Temptress. From the novel by Ibanez.

Victoria—The Strong Man.

Fox—Going Crooked.

Coming.

Stanley—Love's Blindness. Opens December 20.

Stanton—The Magician. Opens December 20. From the story by Somerset Maugham.

Aldine—Old Ironsides. Opens December 20. Romantic sea epic by Laurence Stallings. Well done.

CALENDAR

Friday, December 17: The Second Swimming Meet.

President Park's Graduate Reception.

Saturday, December 18: Norman Angell will speak on "Democracy and the Modern Mind," in Taylor, at 7.30 P. M.

Sunday, December 19: The Rev. Alexander Purdy, Professor at Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn., will speak in Chapel.

Tuesday, December 21: Christmas Parties.

Monday, January 10: The Bryn Mawr Department of Music will present its second concert, a Pianoforte and Vocal Recital, by Horace Alwyne and Boris Saslawsky.

ORCHESTRA PROGRAM

The Philadelphia Orchestra will play the following program on Friday afternoon, December 17, and Saturday evening, December 18:

SMETANA....Overture, "The Bartered Bride"

GOLDMARK....Violin Concerto, in A minor

BEETHOVEN....Symphony No. 5, C minor

The soloist for this program will be Ruth Breton, a violinist.

COMING OPERAS

Romeo and Juliet will be presented by the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Thursday, December 16.

On Tuesday, December 21, The Philadelphia Grand Opera Company will give Gounod's Faust.

UNIVERSITY CLUB

MAKES OFFER

The Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second street, New York City, has extended the courtesy of the use of its bedrooms and restaurant to a limited number of undergraduates for weekends and holidays. Cards may be obtained at the Dean's office and applications must be approved by the Dean. The charges will be those usual at the Club, with an additional 25 per cent. guest tax, and bills must be paid before leaving.

TO POSTPONE LILIES

The Lilies of the Field, to be given by some members of 1928, has been postponed until early in February.

EDUCATION IS DISCUSSED AT N. S. F. A. CONFERENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

a thoroughness and accuracy which our young people so often lack. I would not be understood to advocate driving out of the American college the extra-curricular activities that play so large a part in its life and no doubt help to develop the self-reliance and initiative which characterize so many young American college graduates. But I do insist that the college is primarily a place of intellectual appeal in which attention to the serious problems of life should be emphasized and not overshadowed by other activities, such as intercollegiate football and athletics generally.

We Shirk Problems.

"I am convinced (young men and women) that a very large minority, perhaps even a majority of the young people who are going to college today, even among those who can afford it, do not go primarily to get the fine education which will not only enable them to make a place for themselves in life, but also to render the service to society I mentioned a few minutes ago. Some go to it prepared to earn a better living, some for social prestige, some to make the contacts that will be of service to them in life after the college, some to have a good time, etc. May I draw your attention to the fact that the men who are trying to steer the new democratic republic in Germany are Dr. Stresemann, Dr. Wirth, Dr. Luther, men of the gymnasium and university, men of the higher education. The same is true of France and Great Britain. But as I go about the colleges and universities of this country I find few young men and women, even as I say, among those who can afford it, who intend to go into political life, or even into the wider public life which can so helpfully influence political life. Yet the burden of solving the problem of this great democracy must fall upon the shoulders of some one. Upon the shoulders of whom ought they more justifiably fall than upon the college graduate, especially in a time like the present when faith in democracy as a form of political organization is apparently waning, not in dictator-governed countries like Italy, Spain, Greece, and Russia, but apparently in our own country. However, this desideratum will not be attained until a more serious spirit animates the life of the college and more generous attention is given to the serious problems of the political, social, and economic organization of society."

Junior Colleges.

A further lesson to be drawn from European institutions derives from their organization of education. The Lycee adds two years, the equivalent of the first two college years, and Dr. Duggan advocates for America the Senior College. Many small, struggling colleges might well confine themselves to Junior College work and affiliate with a larger institution, which shall devote itself exclusively to higher education. Such a change in organization, in the opinion of Dr. Duggan, will further an attitude of seriousness among American students.

Dr. Meikeljohn Speaks.

Dr. Meikeljohn spoke on the subject of the outstanding problem in American education: "Can the average young American be educated?" One means by a liberal education "the process of so informing and training and inciting the mind that it will go forward steadily on the road to understanding of the life to which it belongs." He went on to say that the American college of today is to no great extent fulfilling the conditions of such a definition, and he agrees with Dr. Duggan, saying: "It is not true that there are going out from our institutions today, in any considerable measure, streams of understanding into the life of America." In explaining this lack of success on the part of our colleges, he introduces the statement that while America is eager to support teaching financially, it does not understand what it is it supports, and "the whole situation is rather unfavorable because the American people have not yet reached the point of sophistication, nor reached the point of social stress and strain, which demands intelligence." Our teachers are not prepared to teach, and students cannot appreciate that freedom which alone is real and worthy, "where the freedom which each man takes is of such character that it contributes to the freedom of every other member of the community." In conclusion, Dr. Meikeljohn said: "All we have to do

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

NEW BOOKS

Collected Poems. By James Stephens.

James Stephens is probably the foremost of the new school of Irish writers which has sprung up within the past few years. The aim of these writers has been to revive the style of the old Bards, and to make the works of these men known to the world at large by translating the Gaelic into English. Actually, they have achieved a great deal more than this; for they have created a new and utterly charming style, which combines the nobility and beauty of the old school with an individuality and freshness belonging to the younger writers.

In his "Collected Poems," Mr. Stephens exemplifies this delightfully. There is a variety of subject matter and treatment in these works that is quite amazing. The whimsicality, for which the author is noted, is, of course, present; but there is also a great deal of sheer beauty, and serious philosophy, and sadness, which one would hardly expect from having read only his prose.

The "Poems" are divided into six books, the first of which is entitled "In Green Ways." As the title would suggest, these poems are full of light-hearted and joyous delight in nature. The style is delicate and, for the most part, humorous, admirably suited to the subject. The reader is put into the mood of the book by the opening lines of the first poem:

"The crooked paths
Go every way
Upon the hill
—They wind about
Through the heather
In and out
Of a quiet
Sunshine."

Lines which start the fancy wandering in lazy fashion, through pleasant pastures.

In the second book the mood changes; and the "Honeycomb," which is concerned chiefly with men and women, is tintured slightly with sadness and an amused cynicism. This is followed in the next book, by a return to the spirit in which the "Poems" start; but "In The Two Lights" is touched by a twilight sadness, whereas "In Green Fields" abounds with the carefree joy of dawn.

The fourth book, "Heads and Heels," is full of the whimsy and humorous philosophy for which James Stephens is so popular. What could be more delightful than "Tomas, in the Pub," telling of how he saw God? Or MacDhoul, who sat on God's throne and laughed to see all those dull angels, drooping left and right along the towering throne.

Contrasted to these there is the rebellious despair of the "Whisper," and the gruesome fascination of "Where the Demons Grin."

Of all the books the fifth probably approaches nearest to the manner of the old school. It is composed in great part of translations, which, like most early Irish poems, are laments. Although there is nothing more difficult than an attempt to convey in one language the beauty of another. Mr. Stephens has somehow managed to do it; and these poems are exquisitely lovely and poignant. In addition to these translations, moreover, this book contains some delightful poems, some serious or sad, like "The Optimist," or "A Street," some humorous like the "Glass of Beer," beginning, "That lanky hank of a she in the inn over there."

The concluding, or sixth book, entitled, "The Golden Bird," is written in a philosophical strain, with exquisite bits of beauty. The whimsical irony, from which Mr. Stephens can never depart for long, is present in such poems as "Besides That," in which he discusses the difficulties of getting to Heaven, and in "Irony." As a whole, the sixth book serves to develop and combine the preceding parts. In it are found the light-hearted joy of the first book, the tenderness and sadness of the second and third, the delicious humor of the fourth, and the beauty and philosophy of the fifth. It is quite beyond human power to write a review of a book like the "Collected Poems," but the "Golden Bird," being poetry, serves the purpose adequately, even as it makes a perfect climax and conclusion of the book itself.

E. W. L.

Le Docteur Intravraisemblable, by Ramon Gomez de la Serna, Simon Kra, Paris.

Is it possible that Spain has produced a successor to Cervantes? At any rate, one does not exaggerate in calling Ramon Gomez de la Serna a close second, if one be allowed to judge by one book alone, and that a French translation. In *Le Docteur Intravraisemblable* de la Serna

satirizes a cult of just, as great importance to modern Spain (in fact to the modern civilized world) as knight-errantry was to the people of Cervantes' time. De la Serna's objective is medicine and the excellence of his book, depends in great measure upon his intimate knowledge of this field. He takes the minutest and most obscure facts of this science into his employ, and impersonating his materials he makes his work fully as readable as *Don Quijote*. To the reader of today, a bottle of medicine or a surgeon's scalpel is as fit a subject for rhetoric as Cervantes' Knights.

Le Docteur Intravraisemblable is composed of a series of brief spiky character sketches. Each character is a patient either cured or abandoned by the doctor, who is de la Serna himself. His methods are extraordinary—never trusting to the customary procedure of the normal physician in examining his patients—taking a blood test or an x-ray—this doctor, after inquiring what the symptoms are, and led by intuition alone, prescribes a remedy fantastically psychological. He can tell at a glance whether or not he will be able to save the patient, so he never wastes time on those who are foredoomed, but immediately leaves them to their cold fate. For the rest, however, he prescribes with a gay confidence that is contagious.

No doubt any part of *Le Docteur Intravraisemblable* could make the dullest reader split his sides with laughter, but certain chapters to be especially recommended are those entitled *Ma Cousine*, *La Vieille Paire de Gants*, and *Cas Cerebraux*. The first describes a cousin of the doctor for whom the diagnosis is that her morbid preoccupation with deathbeds is killing her. Her cure is the cause of an ending quarrel of her family with the doctor. In *La Vieille Paire de Gants* we are told how one gentleman's malady arises from his persistence in wearing an old pair of gloves. They have to be thrown away individually, one in one street and the other in another, so as to avoid the danger of infecting anyone else. In *Cas Cerebraux* the doctor regales us with a sympathetic analysis of the brain cells, punctuated by rhapsodic flights of poetic fancy, to offset the purely technical basis of actuality. These are only three chapters, and no doubt each reader will find for himself others that would please him better, for they are many, and highly varied.

M. V.

DANGERS OF EDUCATION SHOWN IN HARPERS

Can the College Woman Compete With the Stay-at-Home.

An article on the subject of women's education that is bound to arouse the liveliest discussion has appeared in the December *Harper's*. It is entitled the *Problem of the Educated Woman*, and this problem it sets forth decidedly from an angle of parti pris. Its point of view is directly opposed to a type of criticism we have been hearing a good deal too much of recently, but the author goes to extremes in expressing it, thus making it of small value in the solution of the problem. The writer, R. Leclerc Phillips, takes the stand that the higher education of women militates against their getting married and consequently against "transmitting to the next generation certain valuable qualities of mind and character." No doubt it would be a lamentable thing that our posterity should not be all that it might, and in this, few would gainsay R. Leclerc Phillips. But the unappetizing picture given of the unmarried college graduate will bring down upon the author's head the derision that is the inevitable result of exaggeration. If some of the material for the article was gathered at Bryn Mawr, we are inclined to feel that its author may as well give up now all hopes of ever reading human nature aright. We do not hesitate to second R. Leclerc Phillips in deploring the probable loss of our posterity; it is only to be regretted that the point has been spoiled. The text preached is certainly commendable, but the manner of its preaching rather holds the text up to ridicule than gains adherents to the creed.

M. V.

CAROLA WOERISHOFFER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

courses. Economics and psychology were the subjects on which she concentrated, and, although she was never a brilliant student, she did excellent work, due to her interest and determination. After leaving college in 1907, Miss

Woerishoffer went to New York to see what she could do. The first thing to attract her attention was an exhibition demonstrating the congestion in the city. She became interested in the problem, and, in addition to doing some valuable research, she helped to finance the undertaking. Having finished this, she next turned her attention to the problem of working women. During the four summer months, she worked in a laundry with unprotected machines, from early in the morning until late at night. And at the same time that she was doing this she wrote a report on the subject.

The following year Miss Woerishoffer became interested in girl strikers, who, unable to furnish bail, were being put in prison. She acquired from her mother a large sum of money, and remained in the court room during the entire duration of the strike, bailing out girls who could not provide the money themselves. She never became converted to the strike method, however. And when she died she was working on the New York State Committee on Immigration as a volunteer to investigate the conditions of the laborers in the southern part of the State. She was killed in an automobile accident, on her way to work one morning.

In conclusion, Miss Park said, Carola Woerishoffer left to us the proof of the practical power of a purpose. And no better demonstration can be brought of the good which a woman possessing a college education can do. One man of importance said that the good which Miss Woerishoffer did for New York could never be estimated.

ELECTIONS

The Christian Association has elected F. Frenaye, '30, to the oBard, Pettit, '28, has been elected to take charge of the Junior rings. M. Fowler, '28, is Junior Lacrosse captain.



© Vanity Fair

Every Issue Contains

Theater: Stars in their ascendant, comedy in its glory. The season's successes, and why. Special photographs.

Night Life: Whatever is new among the crowd who regard the dawn as something to come home in.

Golf: Taken seriously by experts. Bernard Darce, regularly. How to break misty. With photographs.

Movies: Hollywood's highlights. The art of the movie—its art. And photographs—abundant.

Bridge: The skill science in its ultimate refinements. How to get that last trick. Picture writing.

Fashions: The mode for men who consider it self-respecting to be well-groomed. College preferences.

Music: Classical, symphony, saxophone. Personalities and personalities. Critique. Photographs.

Art: New schools and how to rate them. Sound work and how to appreciate it. Exhibits and masterpieces.

Sports: News of racquet and polo, amateur and professional, turf and track. By those who lead the field.

Letters: New cryptics and enigmas. Brilliant fooling. Lions photographed with their manes.

Motor Cars: Speed, safety, novelties, as fast conceived in Europe and America. Exotic and shown. Many pictures.

World Affairs: The field of politics, foreign and domestic. Intimate sketches of persons of various shape of State.

Special Offer

6 Issues of Vanity Fair \$1

Open to new subscribers only

Sign, tear off and mail the coupon now!

VANITY FAIR
Greenwich, Conn.
Nobody shall part me from my favorite hat, but I'm willing to listen to you. Fair's my dollar.

Name _____ Address _____

PARFUM "STYX"
COTY

FOR subtle, mysterious temperaments, the ever-during charm of the unknown, the eternal enigma. Holding in its depths of fragrance both melancholy and delight.

STYX ESSENCE
EAU DE TOILETTE
FACE POWDER
COMPACTE
TALCUM
BRILLANTINE
HAIR LOTION
SACHET

PURSE SIZES
½ and ¼ oz. illustrated
One oz. \$4.10

Half Oz. \$2.25 Quarter Oz. \$1.25

How Is Your Clothes Line?

DO YOU know what is currently worn by well-turned-out men in your own college and elsewhere?

Are you wax in the hands of your tailor, or can you tell him a few things to keep him respectfully consultant?

Vanity Fair reports for you the sounder and more conservative fashions. Has London correspondents. Shows the best from New York haberdashers. Takes particular note of college preferences. Is really worth reading.

Vanity Fair Keeps You Well Informed

VANITY FAIR maintains offices in the intellectual centres of the Old World—Paris, Vienna, London—and follows modern thought in half a dozen languages.

It is on friendly terms with all the celebrities and notorieties of America. Its exclusive features and special portraits taken in its own studio are famous. It places for you, with sure authority, the status of every new movement, and enables you to

have a well-rounded point of view about everything most discussed in social and artistic circles here and abroad.

No other magazine is like it. Several excellent journals cover a single art, a single sport, exhaustively for the professional or the enthusiast.

But only Vanity Fair gives you—briefly, regularly, easily—fresh intelligence of whatever is new in the world of the mind.

JESUS SAVES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The one thing that he saw more clearly than the tragedy of sin was the glory of salvation; he is "the world's supreme optimist." He brings us the joy of the "forever-becoming;" his message is not one of death. He urged us to be perfect, and talked of the kingdom of God in the midst of the worst possible social conditions. There is no greater thing than putting before the human mind something worth working for.

Christ captured our imaginations. He showed us an ideal that makes life impossible without trying after it. How can we live for ourselves when he has shown us the life of "faith in God." The kingdom of God of which Christ gives us a vision is surely coming—or else what is the effort to outlaw war or to establish social justice? In Flora Park, Long Island, there are twelve white families which, under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A. are entertaining twelve negroes. This does not mean that the mothers in the families need worry about their daughters marrying negroes—there is a long step between human kindness and intermarriage. It is merely a forerunner of the kingdom of God.

Finally, the third way in which Jesus saves us is by showing us the means. The wonderful thing about his perfection is that it charms, doesn't repel us. The secret of his greatness lies in the word "God." Christ showed us how we might achieve the life he achieved; by a life of discipline, a life lived with God. He says to us, as was said of a picture of Henry Martin, the young and idolized Indian Missionary of the last century, "Look at that blessed man: be in earnest, don't trifle."

DROP QUIZZES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

"He used to entice us into the lecture room by beginning his talk for the day, and then, after getting us safely in our seats, drop a quiz, grinning broadly meanwhile. Many people have told me that the quality of their work deteriorated under his regime, as mine did." On the other hand, some students find the unexpectedness of drop quizzes an advantage in that, if they are inclined to nervousness, the quiz comes so suddenly that they begin immediately to think of the questions without brooding beforehand. Others feel forever distracted by the imminence of drop quizzes. They cannot help wondering, as they do their assignments, whether there will be a quiz the next day. The result is lack of concentration and inability to study effectively.

One other effect of drop quizzes, in substituting the fear motive for interest as a stimulus to study, is that, if for some reason the student has done no work in a subject for a week or so, and the quiz finds her unprepared, she is apt not to look up afterwards what she did not know, whereas if she had been warned beforehand she would have studied.

And yet, in spite of the drawback of hanging quizzes as threats over students, some find the spur a valuable stimulus. Drop quizzes keep them continually going over the subject matter. If they know that a professor is addicted to them they are fairly apt to keep up with the preparation from day to day. The knowledge that a quiz may come at any time urges them at least to keep up with the work if not to get ahead of it.

Also, much depends upon the frequency and the timing of the quizzes. They are just insofar as they are given at a time by which the majority of the class, if reasonably conscientious, has completed the work assigned. It is necessary that the professor be reasonable about the quiz in case the student happens to be unprepared on a lesson. There may have been circumstances which have prevented a good student from doing the work assigned. There should be at least three drop quizzes during the course if any are given. The more quizzes, the fairer they are as a cross-section of the ability of the class.

The above is a resume of the points brought out by the students arguing pro and con on this subject. It seems clear that there are certain acknowledged values which need to be considered and if possible conserved in the system adopted. These may be summarized under three heads:

1. The spirit of interest, if possible of enthusiasm, certainly of mutual confidence and respect, between teacher and student, is vital to the fullest achievement in college work.
2. Knowledge on the part of the pro-

fessor as to the success of the course from week to week in developing the habits and ideas of the students is important.

3. In view of the human capacity for procrastination, and the almost universal tendency to fall below one's best unless given the stimulus of definite goals and necessary attainments by given times, some sort of systematic, frequent, and impartial check-up on student's work is needed.

Is it possible to get the last two of these desirable ends without sacrificing the first? It depends a great deal upon the attitude of the professor. If it were possible for all the students voluntarily to ask for the use of drop quizzes as a check on their own work, and to really approve of them, and especially if they agree to provisions to safeguard the justice of the plan used, the threatening aspect of drop quizzes might be eliminated. Under these conditions, drop quizzes could be considered good pedagogy. Much better, however, though involving more work for the professor, is the use of some very brief, thoroughly objective form of written recitation whenever an assignment is due, so that the preparation of the student may be checked up as she goes along and the necessity for oral quizzes having been eliminated, there may still be plenty of time left for class discussion.

CONTEST RULES

Cash prizes to winners:

- First prize\$2.00
Second prize\$1.00

There are a number of misspelled words in the advertisements throughout this issue of the College News. Here are the rules to be followed in competing for the prizes:

1. On a sheet of paper write:
 1. The names of the advertisers in whose advertisements you find the misspelled words.
 2. The misspelled words.
 3. Correct versions of the misspelled words.
2. Give your answers to M. Gailard, Pembroke West, by six P. M. Monday, December 20. The names of the prize-winners will appear in the next issue of the News. Every subscriber to the News is eligible for this contest.

Board members are ineligible.

COPEAU SPEAKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

M. Copeau's technique was excellent. Every gesture, every facial expression, and every change in voice, whether of pitch, tempo or emphasis, was significant and illuminating to the text. It was a pleasure in itself to listen to his voice. Even with your eyes shut, you could follow perfectly the subtle shades of meaning.

Sympathetic Interpretation.

Behind this technical perfection, moreover, was a thorough understanding of Moliere. Throughout his interpretation, M. Copeau linked pathos with comedy. Although you were forced to laugh at Alceste's gaucherie or Philante's resentment to adverse criticism, there was a lump in the throat behind that laugh.

M. Copeau's characterization was interesting, too, because of its impartiality and tolerance. He presented the characters as Moliere himself probably presented them, permitting the audience to pass judgment and arrive at its own

conclusions. M. Copeau depicted every role sympathetically. One felt that even Celimene was unfortunate, rather than wicked.

R. D. R.

IN OTHER COLLEGES

Restriction on Oxford Undergrads.
Undergraduate opinion at Oxford has been aroused by the publication of a book of "regulations for the conduct of the junior members of the University." The editors of the student organ, "Isis" are annoyed because they are being treated as "merely children."

Some of the restrictions placed on the students in this booklet are as follows:

"It is expected undergraduates will not loiter in public streets, at coffee stalls, or at stage doors of theatres.

"Undergraduates may not attend any public race meetings.

"Undergraduates may not give dances in public rooms.

"Undergraduates are forbidden to attend public subscription dances in or near Oxford.

"Undergraduates are forbidden to visit the bar of any hotel, restaurant, or public house.

"Undergraduates may not hire a motor vehicle for a longer period than one hour or for a greater distance from Oxford than five miles without special leave of the Dean of the college.

"A woman undergraduate may not enter the rooms of a man undergraduate either in college or in lodgings without special leave previously obtained from the Principal of her society. She must have a companion similarly approved.

"A man undergraduate may not enter the rooms of a woman undergraduate.

"Men and women undergraduates may not go on the river or for motor rides together unless each woman undergraduate has previously obtained leave from the Principal of her college and there are at least two women in the party."—*McGill Daily*.

Regulations of Seminary Days.

Present college women cannot fully realize the amount of freedom which they are allowed until they learn how little former generations of women had. The following regulations were given in the Mills Seminary catalogue for 1881: "While connected with the institution the young ladies will not be expected to visit home except at times fixed by the principal. They do not visit, attend balls, or parties, nor leave the grounds unless accompanied by guardians or teachers, or receive calls from gentlemen who have

not been introduced to the parents.

"All communications which request permission for any student to leave the Seminary, for any reason, are to be sent in writing, directly to the principal.

"Friends of the young ladies in the vicinity are required, as far as practicable, to make their calls during the hours of recreation and in the regular recreation which is Saturday.

"Young ladies do not receive any calls on the Sabbath, neither are they expected to spend a single Sabbath from the Seminary during the year.

"Friends are especially requested not to send or to bring confectionery or other eatables. A table abundantly supplied with good food renders it unnecessary.

"All should come provided with thick woools and with flannels for use in winter.

"Parents should send the Principal the names of all correspondents they desire for their daughters at time of entrance. No letters are permitted to be sent or received without the knowledge of the Principal and will be subject to inspection if deemed necessary."—*Mills Weekly*.

There is only one term for the following contribution; it is Boetry (derivation—bum poetry). It is called, abstrusely enough,

Fourth Dimension.

A hundred years—a thousand years—a million years—

A day.

Eighteen hundred feet of mountain
Forty miles or so away.

A clot of earth, a drop of rain,

A tinder spark that flares again,

A moon to wane.

An echo from a craggy peak, a thunder storm,

Sea roar.

A fool is dead, a genius born.

A chipmunk hides her store,

A pine tree is by needles shod,

By toilers' feet the stones are trod,

Love is God.

Powers & Reynolds

MODERN DRUG STORE

837 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr

Imported Perfumes

CANDY SODA GIFTS

BOBETTE SHOPPE

1823 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

DRESSES OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY

at \$14.75

All at One Price

These dresses reflect the most advanced of Parisian style tendencies—a great array of the finer fabrics, and in styles that are worth a great deal more.

HATS

of charming designs to sell at

\$5---All At One Price

John J. McDewitt

Printing

Programs
Bill Heads
Tickets
Letter Heads
Booklets, etc.
Announcements

1145 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

New Harrison Store

ABRAM I. HARRISON

839½ Lancaster Avenue

Agent for
C. B. Stater Shoes

Fine
Hosiery

Haverford Pharmacy

HENRY W. PRESS, P. D.

PRESCRIPTIONS, DRUGS, GIFTS

Phone: Ardmore 122

PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Haverford, Pa.

BRINTON BROS.

FANCY and STAPLE GROCERIES

Orders Called for and Delivered

Lancaster and Merion Aves.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Telephone 63

Philadelphia's Show Place
of Favored Fashions

EMBICK'S

for things worth while

COATS, DRESSES, HATS

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY

1620 Chestnut St.

Invariable Quality

and

Greatest Value

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

Jewelry, Silver, Watches

Stationery, Glass Rings

Insignia and Trophies

PHILADELPHIA

Telephone, 456 Bryn Mawr

Michael Talone

TAILOR

Cleaner and Dyer

1123 Lancaster Avenue

CALL FOR AND DELIVERY SERVICE

The TOGGERY SHOP

831 LANCASTER AVENUE

Dresses :: Millinery :: Lingerie

Silk Hosiery

Cleaning :: Dyeing

CARDS and GIFTS

For All Occasions

THE GIFT SHOP

814 West Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr

FRANCIS B. HALL

TAILOR

RIDING HABITS :: BREECHES

REMODELING :: PRESSING

DRY CLEANING

840 Lancaster Avenue

Phone Bryn Mawr 824

ED. CHALFIN

Seville Theatre Arcade

DIAMONDS :: WATCHES :: JEWELRY

WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING

Pens :: Pencils :: and Optical Repairing

Fancy Watch Crystals Cut, \$1.75

WILLIAM T. McINTYRE

MAIN LINE STORES VICTUALER

Candy, Ice Cream and Fancy Pastry

Hothouse Fruits :: Fancy Groceries

821 Lancaster Avenue

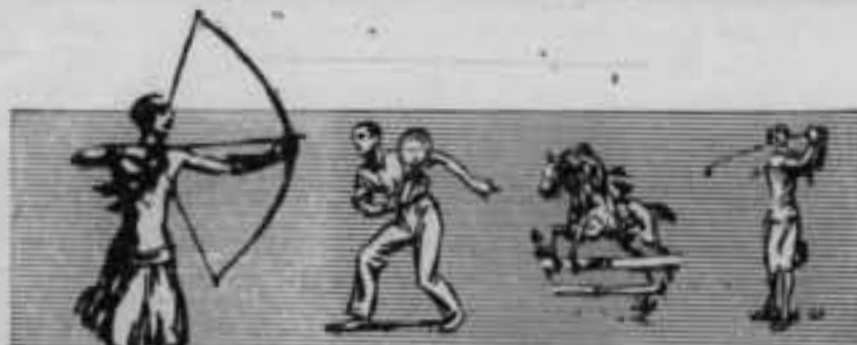
BRYN MAWR

COLLEGE TEA HOUSE

OPEN. WEEK-DAYS—1 TO 7 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 4 TO 7 P. M.

Evening Parties by Special
Arrangement

TO LOVERS OF
OUTDOOR SPORT

LOVERS of outdoor sport choose Pinehurst, N.C., the Sport Center of the Country, for their holidays. You'll find gay crowds of them at the Carolina Hotel, famous for its tempting menus and luxury of service.

Golf on four 18-hole D. J. Ross courses, polo, riding, tennis, shooting, archery, racing, and all outdoor sports are in full swing. During the holidays, impromptu "intercollegiate" golf team matches will be arranged informally for teams of students from the various women's colleges.

In the evenings, dancing at the Carolina to a lively jazz orchestra, movies, and other entertainments.

Make your reservations now, addressing General Office, Pinehurst, N.C.

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA



SELF-GOVERNMENT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Those in favor claimed that if the system were recognized, as it is during examinations, everyone would have equal authority. B. Channing, '29, expressed one point of view when she said, "If people don't care enough about quiet hours to proctor, why have any quiet hours at all?"

C. Rose, '27, then moved that the quiet hours be from Monday to Thursday inclusive, from 7.30-9.30, and after 10.15 in the evening, and on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, quiet after 10.30. The motion was carried. V. Newbold, '27, made a motion to have quiet hours on Sunday evenings as on week days, that is, from 7.30 to 9.30. This was also passed.

The original resolution in regard to registration was retained.

A. Dalziel, '29, then moved that all the rules in regard to smoking, drinking, gambling and hazing be kept in their present form. The motions about gambling and hazing were carried without opposition. E. Nelson, '27, suggested that the rule about drinking be omitted as part of the country's laws. F. De Laguna, '27, answered this by saying that the Federal law did not forbid drinking, merely the sale, manufacture and transportation of liquor.

Smoking Rule Amended.

An amendment to the smoking motion was made by E. Morris, '27, including Wyndham garden in the list of places where students may smoke. It was argued that the college did not own this property last year when the present rule was made, and that it is perfectly excluded. This rule, along with the others, will not go into effect until passed by the Trustees.

An attempt was made to have smoking in Philadelphia allowed. Those in favor of this motion declared that it was unfair that people living in Philadelphia should, by the mere act of signing out, be able to smoke, while others cannot. In fact those known in Philadelphia as Bryn Mawr students usually live around here and therefore it is really worse for them to smoke than for the others.

M. L. Jones, handing over the chair to E. Duncan, vice president, spoke against the plan. "It would be very unwise to allow it," said Miss Jones. "It was a great concession to allow us to smoke at all, and there would be many objections if we asked for anything further at once. In two or three years the subject can be taken up again but the time has not yet come. This is not a vital point and we had better leave it alone."

It was voted to keep the present rule with the addition of Wyndham garden.

EDUCATION IS DISCUSSED
AT N. S. F. A. CONFERENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

is to establish an intellectual community to bind a group of people together, a community based on intellect. . . . If we are to have a community dominated by some single, unified point of view, what we need is a small group of teachers where they know each other intellectually well, where they can get their education from each other, and keep on getting it all the time. . . . And so in this way our process of understanding will come through the life of the community, and I want to see every young American who goes to college feel the pressure of the community driving him to understanding, the pressure of a small group of teachers who are seeking understanding, and so are driving him toward it."

President MacCracken proposed six definite ways in which students can help in their own education: "The student and his support, the student and his choice of life work, his political status, the student in his academic and his non-academic life, faculty research and undergraduate instruction, the choice of

college and the field of work, and, finally, the student and other students."

In his opening address Mr. Lewis Fox brought out three aims for American students: to make scholarship pre-dominant and pre-eminent, a compelling force guiding our standard of living and helping to formulate our philosophy of life; to further cordial and more intimate relationships between faculty and students; and to consider what part colleges are going to play in the development of America.

There were special discussion groups held to consider five major phases of modern education. That on Student Government deliberated its function and extent of power and provinces. Various interesting and antagonistic points of view were revealed and concrete suggestions (the nature of the growing body, etc.) were offered and explained. Other groups discussed Athletics, Fraternities, Methods of Teaching and Curriculum, and rendered to the general meeting individual reports.

The reports showed a common desire to base discussion and criticism on facts, such facts to be gathered if these are not at present available, and to carry on work and exert influence insofar as possible in these special fields. For example, one investigation is being made of coaches' salaries; another on the tutorial system and its many versions, and so on. The Curriculum group has, in addition, appointed a committee to work during the coming year in mapping out fields for a serious study of problems of curriculum and in making available to every college the experience of students who have already tried new systems and experiments.

The essential virtue of this conference lay not in given resolutions and determinations, but rather in an openness of mind, a receptivity and cordiality toward others, and a feeling of mutual purpose. Such an attitude was greatly enhanced by the thoughtful and sincere interest of the older men who spoke.

FROM OTHER COLLEGES

New York Student Council

The Student Council of New York City is the outcome of a succession of conferences on international questions. In a preliminary to the Princeton Conference, December 11, 1925, New York liberal clubs, social problems clubs and student governments passed a resolution recommending a permanent organization which should call together the students of New York City colleges whenever they wished to assemble.

A series of conferences followed during college season of 1925-26. At Teachers College a mass meeting convened to discuss the tense Chinese situation. This meeting elected a student delegation which interviewed President Coolidge, Secretary Kellogg, Senator Borah, and others on America's policy toward China. When these students returned from the various colleges reassembled to hear the outcome of the trip.

As a result of these meetings an infor-

PHILIP HARRISON

826 LANCASTER AVENUE

Walk Over Shoe Shop

Agent for

Gotham

Gold Stripe Silk Stockings

mal committee representing New York City colleges planned a student mass meeting on the Passaic strike at which money was raised for strikers' relief.

The way was then paved for a permanent organization. Early this fall the final step was taken. The Student Council of New York City was organized with the following purpose: "To unite the students of the New York colleges, to interest them in local, national and international problems, to quicken response to the needs of humanity, and to secure expressions of student opinion on all subjects of vital interest."

By calling a November Conference the Student Council hopes to launch its first big undertaking—the proposed delegation to Russia—with an early start. A letter has gone out to many colleges urging student co-operation. "The delegation," the Council announces, "will be limited to a carefully selected representative group of undergraduates, graduate students, and recent graduates who are vitally interested in the Soviet social and political experiment."

—New Student.

New College for Athens

In all probability a new American college, similar to Roberts college, in Constantinople, will be established at Athens, Greece. A tract of land just outside of Athens has been contributed by a wealthy Greek, who has also donated \$100,000 to the venture.

McGill Daily.

BARBARA LEE

and

Fairfield

Outer Garments for Misses

Sold Here Exclusively in

Philadelphia

Strawbridge & Clothier

Eighth and Market Streets

COTTAGE TEA ROOM

MONTGOMERY AVENUE

Bryn Mawr

LUNCHEON

AFTERNOON TEA

DINNER

Special Parties by Arrangement

Guest Rooms—Phone, Bryn Mawr 362

UNIVERSITY TOURS

to
EUROPE

\$395 and up

COLLEGE COURSES WITH COLLEGE CREDIT
(FRENCH, IN FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH
HISTORY AND ART)

Local Representative

Wanted

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRAVEL

INC.
20 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK CITY

F. Swansborough, Prop.

Phone: Bryn Mawr 1441

THOMAS'

Cleaners and Dyers

Very Reasonable Rates on:

Cleaning

Dyeing

Pressing

Dressmaking and Repairing

932 Lancaster Avenue

Intelligence Test

Instructor—"Life Insurance?"

The Class (as one man, without hesitation)—

"John Hancock"

Instructor (beaming with joy)—

"Class dismissed. Your I. Q. is 130."

John Hancock
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SEVILLE THEATRE

Bryn Mawr

PROGRAMME

WEEK OF DECEMBER 13

Wednesday and Thursday

RENEE ADOREE

"BLARNEY"

Friday and Saturday

MARCELINE DAY

IN

"COLLEGE DAYS"



THERE'S a certain affinity between Jaeckel fur coats that makes one known to another even though the occupants be strangers. They are drawn together by the common bond of style and "pep".

H. JAECKEL & SONS
One Family Management Since 1863
546 FIFTH AVENUE
Where 45th St. Crosses 5th Avenue

THE CHATTERBOX

A DELIGHTFUL TEA ROOM

Evening Dinner served from 6 until 7.30.

Special Sunday Dinner served from 5 until 7

Special Parties by Appointment

OPEN AT 12.30 NOON



GRACE DODGE HOTEL

Washington, D. C.

A Christmas holiday in Washington will be one to be remembered. Let us help you make your vacation plans.

Write for information.

THE NEW STUDENT

In its monthly magazine sections has published articles written especially for THE NEW STUDENT by Bertrand Russell, President H. N. MacCracken, of Vassar; President Frank Aydelotte, of Swarthmore; Hendrik Van Loon, Ernest Boyd and others. Also original manuscripts from creative and literary undergraduates.

THE NEW STUDENT is published every week from October to June, with monthly magazine sections. \$1.50 a year.

THE NEW STUDENT
2929 Broadway
I'll try the paper for a year.
Enclosed is \$1.50.
Please send bill.

Name

Address

Finish Christmas Shopping

AT BOOK-SHOP

Bryn Mawr Co-operative Society

Claflin—

NEW!

Gun-Metal Patent Leather



\$18.50

Gun-Metal All-Silk Chiffon Hose, \$1.35

A Shop Noted
for
Distinctive Shoes

1606 Chestnut

LINDSAY SPEAKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

war. She is up to her neck in history. The situation in America is not comparable. America has no need for a labor movement, because socialism has essentially to do with static conditions, since we have the opportunity of moving from one occupation, from one class to another, easily and quickly.

Mr. Lindsay illustrated his point by telling of three Englishmen he had met recently in America. One, a South Wales miner, was at Yale, in a good fraternity, getting along well; another had been a Yorkshire agricultural laborer whose wages by immigration had sprung from \$7 to \$30 a week; the third was a Birmingham metal worker who has been in this country six years and is now in the University of Pittsburgh. All these men could never have done this in England. A Pennsylvania miner can move to Illinois when his own mines close down; a South Wales miner finds it difficult to emigrate even to Canada.

Tracing the connection between communism and lack of baths, Mr. Lindsay said: "You can't expect to have healthy points of view if the people are not clean. In the district of London where I live, there are a quarter of a million people and I doubt if there are a hundred baths."

It is easy to talk a lot of nonsense about the failure of democracy as Wells does in *The World of William Clissold*, but there has been popular education in England for only fifty years.

These are some of the reasons behind the general strike. In the first place, the basic industries are depressed, and the non-essential industries, such as the factories for automobiles and silk stockings, are booming. "We have our backs to the wall. A man needs clothing, food and shelter to live, and those things are hard to get in England today."

"The general strike came on us like a thief in the night," declared Mr. Lindsay. "The immediate occasion was the refusal of a group of composers to set an article for the Daily Mail. And then workers from the \$4000-a-year station master to the \$13-a-weeker went out for the sake of men whom they had never seen, the miners. It was revolutionary but legal. It was merely trying to bring extra Parliamentary pressure on a representative government, something bankers frequently do. But when five million people do it, it is very inconvenient. For ten days everything was black and white, no gray. Most people in England are sitting on a fence. For ten days the fence was removed, and it was very uncomfortable. One was avowedly labor or capital."

The strike was never taken seriously and when it was crushed by the Government the workers went back under worse conditions than those under which they went out. "England is fundamentally a political country; we have a respect for law ingrained in us. Passions were very near the top during the strike, but the ridiculous was there, too, and common sense kept us placid."

The problem that produced the general strike still exists. What is the future of Great Britain to be? Various suggestions have been made, from Fordizing England—which means scrapping, and "We don't scrap, and therefore cannot compete with a country like the United States, which scraps everything"—or turning her into a museum. "We haven't enough specimens and that isn't a pleasant outlook, anyhow."

"A reorganization of our economic life is necessary. It is the only way out. The standing paradox of the man who grows the cauliflower and mines the coal, barely making enough to live decently, and of the man who handles the bits of paper and makes rather more than a competence, must be done away with."

"There is no real magic in the British Labor movement, only devotion and the human reactions of people who aren't willing to be trodden. It is not a street corner movement, but five and a half million organized voters. It is the most significant thing in England today."

In trying to work out her political democracy, Mr. Lindsay feels that the permanent civil service is of inestimable value. The best brains of the country go into politics there, as they go into business here. England needs the scientific mind applied to her problems. "In America you were born with a democracy, whatever it may be now, and all you have to do is to try to keep it. England is fighting, fighting all the way."

"We are working out the different methods the utilization of the initiative and dynamic force that goes into private business for public service."

Experiments are going on here be-

lieving employers and employees such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which, if they only continue, may do some good. "What is the use of England's going through all this mess, if you're only going to copy her?"

"A new democracy is struggling to make itself heard: it is taking the form of the labor movement and whether we'll be able to prevent a worse muddle, or on the knees of the gods."

FROM OTHER COLLEGES

Foreign Students Discuss American Food and Manners.

The subject of American food and table manners is receiving considerable attention by foreigners who come here as students. The *Harvard Crimson* recently carried the following article, written by a member of the Cambridge debating team which is now in this country:

"Whatever else may be true of American cooking, it certainly makes an excellent topic for conversation—especially for Americans."

But it is not surprising that Americans talk much about food. It is surprisingly worth talking about. It has such strange names. I think that the first dish I ate in America was called "Chicken Gumbo," and the second "Fricassee of Chicken au paprika with noodles." This I took entirely for the sake of the noodles. It was as if I had read on the menu—Tripe and onions with knobs on, or Buttered Boob. Noodles have been following me wherever I go. Even at the British Luncheon Club in New York I was told that there were noodles in the soup. In one restaurant I have eaten home-made egg noodles, and in another buttered noodles, which sounds horrid—like a man with a running nose.

Eat for Calories Sake.

But not only do you give food strange names; you expect such a lot from it. You do not eat merely for fun, or to keep body and soul together, or because you are hungry, you eat for the sake of the health and prosperity of the United States. There is nothing like making sacrifices for a great ideal, or taking a meal for the sake of its caloric value. I have discovered something of this in the educational efforts of New York cafe proprietors who bring culture to the chop house and an air of learning to the cafeteria. The other day I read in one of the educational establishments presided over by Mr. Child the following toothful of wisdom:

"In classical mythology the first period of the world's history was called the Golden Age."

"This was followed by the Silver Age, the Bronze Age, the Heroic Age and the Iron Age."

"We are now living in the Vegetable Age—never before have vegetables enjoyed such popularity."

"And as a result, good health and prosperity are found on every side."

THE TWICKENHAM BOOK SHOP

For Christmas—Why Not Books?

We have them to suit every taste from the intellectual friend to the mild maiden Aunt and

We Provide the Christmas Wrappings CRICKET AVE., ARDMORE Three Doors From Lancaster Pike

H. ZAMSKY

Portraits of Distinction 902 Chestnut Street

The Gift With a Personal Sentiment—

"Your Photograph"

Anyone bringing in this ad to our studio, before December 23, will receive a fifty per cent. reduction on our photographs.

Makers of photographs for the year books for the following Schools and Colleges: Wilson, Penn Hall, Episcopal Academy, Ursinus, West Chester State Normal, Miss Elman, U. of Pa., Penn Medical, Penn Dental, Temple, Temple Dental and many others.

"For a long life and a happy one eat freely of fresh garden vegetables."

But there is something even more admirable about your restaurant proprietors. They are honest men. Especially the people who run the dining cars on trains. For instance, I read yesterday:

"In acknowledging the popularity of beef as a satisfying article of food, the following lines from a poem by Eugene Field will serve a universal recommendation:

"In such a dire emergency it is my firm belief

That there is no diet quite so good as rare roast beef!"

The *Wisconsin Cardinal* moreover has discovered an Australian student at the University who had written a letter home on this subject, which, the *Cardinal* says, "was circulated widely through the island." His account of a dinner in Madison, as printed in the *Wellington Dominion* of N. Z., follows:

".....unless it is for a special occasion, one spoon—a teaspoon—does duty for tea, pudding, and other purposes. You have no small plate and knife, and no fork for dessert. You have meat and potatoes on one plate, vegetables on another, and salad, etc., on another. Pudding is likewise served with the first course. You sit down and arrange all these dishes in front of you, and then begin the race. To be really in the running, first cut up your meat as you would for a small child, then throw away the knife. Everything is now clear for a straight run: by the time you have finished your meal, the salads, vegetables and pudding have done the disappearing trick too. Sometimes you leave the pudding until last. If you do, the

MODERN LITERATURE

FIRST EDITIONS

THE CENTAUR BOOK SHOP

1224 Chancellor St. PHILADELPHIA

JUST BELOW WALNUT AT 13TH

meat plates are not cleared away, but you put the pudding plate on top of the others and carry on. In some places I have begun—quite well-to-do homes at that—you 'lick' the meat plate with bread and then serve pudding on the same plate. Of course, when this is the proper procedure one wants to be sparing with the gravy, unless one brings the much-used teaspoon into use."

COLLEGE WOMEN NEEDED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

perfect understanding and intelligent effort, on both sides.

We ought to volunteer as staff workers, and actually do a job in order to understand its problems. On a board on which Miss Hirth served a short while ago, each member assigned himself a task connected with organization. Such service develops a new kind of responsibility in the board members.

ERRATUM

The *Players* beg to correct a misstatement in last week's News. Nearly all the translation of Gringoire was done by Barbara Ling. '24.

RUKOFF

We copy your favorite Frocks or have ready for immediate use smart models for every occasion.

105 South Twenty-second Street

HENRY B. WALLACE

Caterer and Confectioner

BREAKFAST and BUSINESS LUNCH, 60c DINNER, \$1.00 Open Sunday
OPEN WEEK-DAYS—1 TO 7.30 P. M.

THE PETER PAN TEA ROOM

LUNCHEON

AFTERNOON TEA

DINNER

Salads, Sandwiches, Ice Cream, Pastry

Phone, Bryn Mawr 1423

833 LANCASTER AVENUE



The American way for a glorious low-cost trip to Europe

\$170 and up, round trip



IT DOWN and plan your vacation trip to Europe, NOW. Tourist Third Cabin costs astonishingly little—little, if any, more than a vacation spent at home.

Last year thousands of students traveled by the United States Lines ships and this year will certainly show a further big increase in bookings. For these ships are yours, owned and operated by the United States Government to give you the highest standard of service demanded by Americans. Clean, airy staterooms, inviting public rooms, the best of food, exclusive deck space and daily concerts all contribute to a delightful voyage.

Get all the facts now from your local steamship agent, or write to the address below for complete illustrated literature. Make reservations well in advance.

The United States Lines operate the LEVIATHAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, FREEDOM HARDING and REPUBLIC from New York to Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

United States Lines

Ritz Carlton Hotel, Broad and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, and 45 Broadway, New York

Phone, Bryn Mawr 166

Delivered Promptly

WILLIAM GROFF, P. D.

PRESCRIPTIONIST

Ice Cream and Soda

Whitman Chocolates

803 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
Jewelry
Diamonds
Safes

Established 1832
PHILADELPHIA

THE GIFT SUGGESTION BOOK

mailed upon request
illustrates and prices

JEWELS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER, CHINA, GLASS and NOVELTIES

from which may be selected distinctive

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, GRADUATION AND OTHER GIFTS

MAKERS OF THE OFFICIAL
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
SEALS AND RINGS

STREET LINDER & PROPERT OPTICIANS

20th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia

JEANNETT'S BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP

Cut Flowers and Plants Fresh Daily

Corsage and Floral Baskets

Old-Fashioned Bouquets a Specialty
Potted Plants

Personal Supervision on All Orders

Phone, Bryn Mawr 570

823 Lancaster Avenue

THE HEATHER

Mrs. M. M. Heath

Seville Theatre Arcade

Minerva Yarns, Linens, Silks, D. M. G., Sweaters, Braided Slage, Novelty Jewelry
Instructions Given

M. METH, Pastry Shop
1008 Lancaster Avenue

ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES
FRENCH and DANISH PASTRY

We Deliver

HIGHLAND DAIRIES
Fresh Milk & Cream for Spreads
758 LANCASTER AVE.

Bryn Mawr

Telephone: BRYN MAWR 882

LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER

Open Sundays

CHATTER-ON TEA HOUSE

835 Morton Road

Telephone: Bryn Mawr 1185

MAIN LINE VALET SHOP

BERNARD J. McROBY

Riding and Sport Clothes Remodeled and Repaired

Cleaning and Dyeing

Moved to

2d FL. over O'AFFENY'S NOTION STORE

Next to Pennsylvania Railroad

EXPERT FURRIERS

GIFTS NOVELTIES

A New Store

Make the Greeting Sweeter

QUAKER MAID CANDIES

SODAS, SUNDAES and LUNCHEON

Phone 1455 Seville Theatre Bldg., Bryn Mawr

THE BRYN MAWR TRUST CO.
CAPITAL, \$250,000.00

Does a General Banking Business
Allows Interest on Deposits

DO YOU KNOW

where to find a HAT for any occasion—to fit you individually, at a practical price?

See the

MATTHEWS SHOP

300 S. 12th St.